

The Bartholdi pedestal fund has to go begging, which is a national disgrace.

Miss Dickinson has not yet made her attack on Mr. Capel. That accounts for the fact that no commotion has been felt in this country.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, of California, the railway millionaire, is sixty-five years old and is worth \$50,000,000. He has no blood relations living, has no wife, and a pretty young woman, an adopted daughter, is the sole heiress to the great fortune.

Mr. John W. Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio railway, has given \$4,000 as a Christmas present to the "Poor association" of that city. This is a strong hint to Mr. Vanderbilt. The latter has tons of thousands for bums, but not a cent for the poor.

Mr. O'Donovan Ross, who is a sort of a blatherer, like Denis Kearney, threatens to blow up England. This is a little more than one man can do, and he should not undertake it, as it is barely possible that her majesty's navy may prove a little too numerous for O'Donovan Ross.

Death is doing its work rapidly in congress. So far five members of the Forty-eighth congress have died—three republicans and two democrats. The republicans who died were Mr. Marseno B. Cutts, of the sixth Iowa district; Walter R. Pool, of the first North Carolina; and D. O. Haskell, of Kansas. Both Cutts and Pool have been succeeded by democrats. Mr. John G. Cook being elected in place of Cutts and Thomas G. Skinner in place of Pool. The deaths among the democrats were E. W. Robertson, of the sixth Louisiana district; and J. H. Herndon, of the first Alabama, and both vacancies were filled by democrats. There are now four vacant seats in the house, the second Mississippi, second Kansas, the twelfth Massachusetts and the seventh Virginia.

Mr. Washington C. De Pauw, of New Albany, Indiana, is a wealthy glass-maker. He has more money than he or his good wife or frugal children can spend. He has a soft side to his nature, and like most men is fond of popularity. He has made a proposition to give the Methodist university (Asbury) at Greensburg, Indiana, \$240,000 in cash if the name of the university shall be changed to De Pauw university. The trustees have accepted the gift, and Bishop Asbury's name will no longer be connected with that honored educational institution. The wife and children of Mr. De Pauw have also signed an agreement to give the university 45 per cent of the estate at the death of Mr. De Pauw, which will give the university about one million and a half of dollars. This is a purchase in fame at a high price, but it is not money thrown away.

THE CONTRACT LABOR OF SENTENCED PRISONERS.

One of the most important of the economic and humanitarian questions now before the public is that of utilizing the time and skill of persons sentenced to state prison for the commissions of crimes. It has been already stated in the Gazette that the number of convicts working under sentence within or without the 120 convict prisons in the United States, is about 45,000. When the convict class reaches this enormous number it is no wonder a crisis is at hand regarding the labor question in American prisons.

Probably the most thorough student of prison discipline in this country is Mr. T. R. Brockway, superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory. He has been a prison officer for forty years. He has had the management of all classes of convicts. He has worked them under all the various systems of prison labor which have been in operation in different parts of the country, and recently his mind has been greatly changed regarding the system that should be adopted in disposing of prison labor. The systems which have been most commonly practiced in this country are the following:

1. The Public Account System, by which the state, county, city, or other jurisdiction to which the prison belongs furnishes stock for the convicts to work up, and sell the product of their labor.
2. The Contract System, by which certain contractors furnish the stock, machinery, or other appliances for labor, and pay the prison authorities so much a day for the labor of each man.
3. The Piece-price System, by which the prison authorities direct the labor without the intervention of contractors or their employees, but have contracts with manufacturers outside the prison to supply stock, and take the finished product at a certain specified price per article, thus avoiding the day's work price and the supervision of the convicts while at work by men who have no higher interest than salaries or profits in their management of prisoners.

Mr. Brockway was once a believer in the contract system, but now he thinks that plan "must go," and he also objects to the first, because it requires too much financial risk on the part of the state, and like the contract system, interferes too directly with outside markets. After forty years of ripe experience, studying all the phases of the prison labor question, Mr. Brockway has come to the firm conclusion that it is both inexpedient and unjust for any state, with all its resources, to enter into competition with private citizens whose business it is to employ labor and manufacture goods. For that reason he has adopted the "piece-price plan," which has fewer objections than the other systems. It does not enter into the same competition with legitimate manufacturers that the other systems do, and yet the industrial and reformatory principles are equally as well observed.

There is to-day a wide-spread opposition to the further contracting of prison labor in this country. That opposition is growing in all the states. Politically it is a question that commands the attention of legislators; and economically, it

has drawn out long and earnest discussion among private manufacturers, workmen's associations, and prison congresses. The contract system became so obnoxious in New York that the people voted by a large majority to abolish it. In Ohio, the same question has been referred to a special commission. In California contract labor is now forbidden by the constitution. In the south there is war all along the line against the system. In the north the question is growing daily more important, and the opinion is becoming wide-spread that the whole system is a gross injustice to private citizens who have large capital invested, and also that it is an outrage against free labor.

Last winter a bill was introduced in the Wisconsin legislature which sought to compel M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, who have contracted for the convict labor at Waukegan, to brand all boots and shoes made in the prison as "prison made goods." This bill was defeated, chiefly for the reason that the original contract with M. D. Wells & Co., had not expired, and to compel them to so brand their goods at that time would be a breach of contract for undoubtedly the setting of the mark of Cain upon the goods would lessen their sale.

The question regarding contracting the Waukegan contract labor will come up in a more general form at the next session of the legislature, and if the present public sentiment against it does not lag in the meantime, the system will be abolished.

THE TROUBLE BEGINS.

Both Houses of Congress Set the Ball in Motion.

Discussion of the Senate Rules—Skinner's Case in the House—Repealing the British Lion—Items.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20.—The report of the committee on rules on the revision of the rules came up in committee of the whole in the senate. It was agreed to pass any vote on the first proposition, giving the president pro tem, power to designate a substitute for three days, until the question was formally before the senate.

His debate arose on the second rule, that the senate "may" elect secretary, chief clerk, etc., to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified. Garfield held there was necessity for such a rule, and Bayard, in reply, said that it was a question of long standing, contrasting the action of the Democrats in 1870 with that of the Republicans recently in the removal of official employees and the election of new ones. There were only six Republicans in the chamber during Mr. Bayard's speech. Noticing the fact, Mr. Bayard said: "This does not appear to be the proper time for the discussion of civil service reform." The absolute indifference of the Republican side of the senate to the subject is pretty well attested by the fact that only six of their number are in their seats. The subject seems distasteful to them, and after the performance of yesterday I am not surprised at this exhibition of their feelings.

Garfield said he wanted to ascertain whether the senate regarded this subject important enough for consideration, and moved its indefinite postponement. Morrill did not make a generous proposition in view of the few senators present. "That is no reason I make it," said Garfield. "I do not think the chamber will be fuller while the subject is up." "Pending that question," said Morgan, "I move the senate adjourn." The chamber during Mr. Bayard's speech, a number of senators came in and the motion to adjourn was lost by 15 to 12. Garfield withdrew his amendment and the rule was agreed to.

The consideration of the rules occupied all of the afternoon, little progress being made. Mr. Van Wyck presented a resolution calling upon the secretary of the interior for information as to how much land has been ceded and patented for the benefit of railroad companies since the decision of the supreme court in the case of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Gulf Coast Railroad company, in December, 1875.

Messages were read from the president submitting drafts of several bills relating to Indian affairs, also transmitting a communication from the secretary of war suggesting the adoption of the legislation to dispose of surplus lands no longer needed for military purposes.

Among the bills introduced were the following: By Miller, of California, to pay the state of California money expended in Indian wars in that state. By Leggett, to establish a municipal code in the District of Columbia, to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the subject of railroad transportation.

In the house of representatives, the call was administered to Speaker from the first district of North Carolina, after which a resolution referring Skinner's credentials to the committee on elections, and making an hour's speech in advocacy thereof. He was suggested by very few.

A joint resolution for a holiday recess from December 24 to January 3 was adopted. Blackburn offered a resolution for the creation of five special committees, and then caused to be added one on the alcoholic liquor traffic, all of which were agreed to. The speaker appointed a special committee on the centennial anniversary of Washington's surrender of his commission. The senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was concurred in.

It is understood that Speaker Carlisle will not announce the committee until Monday next.

Ford's open house was crowded by an enthusiastic and interested audience so sententious in response to a call for a mass meeting to express opinions concerning the execution of O'Donnell. The Hon. Richelieu Robinson announced the object of the meeting to be for American people to express their sentiments on the latest judicial murder of an Irish patriot by the British government. He denounced Minister Lowell as the dupe poet and English lord, who misrepresents this country as the court of St. James and expressed his conviction that Carlisle will not recede.

Representative Stokes, of Indiana, was the second speaker, and was followed by Congressman Finerty, who denounced the weakness of the state department and the president in allowing O'Donnell to be executed, and warned Speaker Carlisle against putting at the head of the foreign affairs committee a man who was known to be in sympathy with England. Congressman Belford, of Colorado, was the last speaker, and said that in his young state a jury would have acquitted O'Donnell without leaving the box. A series of resolutions announcing that in the future only force can compel England to do justice to Ireland, were adopted and applauded.

Mr. Finerty said that it was not just to visit the sin of the father upon his children, but the father of this young gentleman was the paid agent of English capitalists, and represented in the particular policy that had been manifested in dealing with the Irish question. No party could afford to take this course, and the newly elected speaker would not be justified in appointing this inexperienced flogging surrounded by such influences to this important place. To do it would subject a majority of the house to an arraignment for an act of imbecility that was inexorable.

In his reference to Mr. Belmont, Mr. Finerty said that perhaps it was not just to visit the sin of the father upon his children, but the father of this young gentleman was the paid agent of English capitalists, and represented in the particular policy that had been manifested in dealing with the Irish question. No party could afford to take this course, and the newly elected speaker would not be justified in appointing this inexperienced flogging surrounded by such influences to this important place. To do it would subject a majority of the house to an arraignment for an act of imbecility that was inexorable.

Mr. Finerty's plain allusions to Congressman Perry Belmont and his father, August Belmont, agent of the English Rothschilds, were greeted with applause.

The executive committee appointed at the colored convention held in Louisville last September met here. Col. W. A. Pridger, of Atlanta, Georgia, called the meeting to order, and went on to say that they had met to discuss measures of vital importance to the colored people of this country, and the recent decision of the supreme court in the civil rights cases. Committee members were appointed to memorize congress on these subjects as well as on the subject of the Freedmen's bank. Fred Douglass, in the course of some remarks, suggested a unanimous endorsement by the committee of the dissenting opinion of Justice Harlan. He also said it would be well to hold a national convention just prior to those of the two great parties.

The national convention has sent the following additional nominations to the senate: William A. Hobbs, of Minnesota, to be receiver of public moneys at Taylor's Falls, Minnesota; Nathaniel Clark, of Michigan, register of the land office at Reed City, Michigan; John Q. Tuttle, of Iowa, agent for the Indians at the agency in the Indian Territory.

The senate in executive session confirmed the nomination of Walter Evans to be commissioner of internal revenue, Richard Giles, master of the navy.

The committee of internal revenue has issued a circular directing collectors to give no returns of the alleged circulation of obligations payable in merchandise, until further orders from the office.

Col. Cecil Clay, of West Virginia, has been appointed chief clerk of the department, in place of Mr. James R. Young, who resigned to take the position of executive clerk of the senate.

ANOTHER BROKEN HOME.

A Divorce Suit that is Interesting Cincinnati People.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—The announcement that Mrs. Oscar Rammelsberg had applied for a divorce occasioned much comment in business and social circles. Oscar Rammelsberg was one of the four heirs of Hummelberg, the furniture man. The estate amounted to \$350,000. It was divided up about equally and the three sons and one daughter. In June, 1878, Oscar married Miss Kate Wheat, daughter of a wealthy Wheeling, W. Va., merchant, and commenced married life at the Grand hotel in this city. Mrs. Rammelsberg was soon noted as a beautiful woman and a fine singer, but her husband got the reputation of being wild and dissipated, and people who boarded at the Grand hotel with them say that his wife often complained of his ill habits and absence from her at night. Here they had a domestic difficulty one night over some visitors that Oscar did not like. She left and went home to Wheeling. Later a truce was patched up, and she returned to her husband. Meanwhile Oscar was playing the prodigal and wasting his substance. They had one child, a boy, now nearly a year old, and fearful of the future, Mrs. Rammelsberg decided to educate herself for the operative stage. She went to Europe two years ago, and in the last two months she has become quite celebrated abroad as a singer. Her husband visited her in Europe some months ago, but they failed to agree. Two weeks ago Mrs. Rammelsberg returned to Cincinnati, going first to friends in Cleveland. A few days ago she came home and stopped at the St. Nicholas. Oscar was also soon after seen on the streets, and once in company with his wife. However, she has since taken a divorce from Oscar, her husband on the grounds of alleged habitual drunkenness and gross neglect. She asks custody of the child and alimony.

Opposed to Secret Societies.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 20.—A Chicagoan convention opposed to secret societies was held here in Association hall. The proceedings were opened with the reading of a portion of the scriptures and with prayer. The delegates engaged in supplication prayed that the people might be delivered from a bondage greater than that of human slavery. He also asked that the "spirit of God" might open the eyes and enlighten the Christians to the great dangers attending secret societies. After the appointment of a committee of nomination of officers, resolutions were adopted denouncing Free Masonry, the Grand Army of the Republic and other organizations.

Inventors Pooling Their Issues.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—A movement is on foot among the inventors of this city to organize a national association of American inventors, the object of which is unity of action and co-operation to combat the large industrial corporations in their determination to subvert the patent laws. To this end circulars have been sent out by J. B. Zerbe, Editor of The Inventor, and John J. Goghan and other inventors have been called upon for a convention, and the meeting has met with such a hearty response that it has been decided to hold a convention in this city some time in February. Four thousand inventors have already signified their desire to be present.

Repealing the Bucket-Shops.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Maurice Page, of the Western Union Telegraph company, visited a large number of provision brokers' offices, and requested the proprietors not to post their Chicago markets on blackboards or in any conspicuous place. If they are, all blackboards will be taken out of the offices. He claims that outsiders and bucket-shop proprietors, who are not entitled to the market, steal them. The order has caused a ripple of excitement among the brokers.

Speak Right Up.

"Have tried Thomas Electric Oil for cramp and colds, and find it the best remedy I have ever used in my family."

Wm. Lay, 510 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Boy Travelers in the Far East: The Ball of the Vegetables—His Noble Rival.

THE BOY TRAVELERS IN THE FAR EAST: Part I. Aventure of Two Youth in a Journey Through Central Africa. Copyright 1883. Illustrated. 2vo. Original cloth, \$3.00. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Colonel Knox's books of travel for boys have received such a hearty reception that youthful readers will hail with delight the appearance of the fifth part of "The Boy Travelers in the Far East," especially when they learn that it describes the strange and interesting country of Africa. When Colonel Knox decided to write the adventures of Frank and Fred, these boy travelers, he did a splendid thing for the young folks who stay at home. In part first of the "Boy Travelers in the Far East," Frank and Fred, with their companion, Dr. Brownson, visit Japan and China, seeing everything of interest in those wonderful countries, and studying the manners and customs of the people. In part second they go to Siam, to Java, and all through the Malay Archipelago. Part third tells of their adventures in Ceylon, India, Burmah, where they visit the sources of missionary labor, and in the Philippine Islands. They then proceed, in part fourth, to Egypt, by way of the Red Sea and the Suez canal, and make an extensive tour of that ancient country and of the Holy land. In this new volume, the fifth and last part of the "Boy Travelers," the wanderers traverse the wild regions of Central Africa from the Nile to Zanzibar, where they embark for England and home. Each volume of this popular library of travel for boys and girls is bound in elegant illustrated covers, and profusely illustrated with interesting engravings.

For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and by the Janesville local trade.

THE BALL OF THE VEGETABLES. The Ball of the Vegetables, and Other Stories in Prose and Verse. Illustrated. 2vo. \$2.00. New York: Harper & Brothers.

The author's note which prefaces this volume, says: "The author of the stories in prose and verse comprised in this volume desires to express her thanks to the publishers of Harper's Young People, St. Nicholas, Wide Awake, The Independent, and other periodicals, for their kindness in giving her permission to collect into a volume the contributions which originally appeared in their pages." This is a very attractive new book for little readers, which will make many a childish heart happy on Christmas morning. It is handsomely bound and illustrated, and contains a charming collection of dainty and fanciful stories and poems.

For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and by the Janesville local trade.

RIS ROMBER DIVALS. By Edward P. Roe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$1.00.

This is the last production of that popular writer, Edward P. Roe. It is a story growing out of the civil war, and in the preface, Mr. Roe says: "Although a northern man, I think my southern readers will feel that I sought to do them justice in their motives. At this distance from the late civil war, it is time that passion and prejudice should be laid to rest, and among them the surviving soldiers who were arrayed against each other." On this principle he proceeds with his story, and makes good use of his material. The battle of Bull Run is described as it appeared to a civilian spectator. The other war-scenes and incidents are, of course, imaginary. The book is thrillingly interesting from beginning to end.

For sale by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, and by the Janesville local trade.

Are you troubled with dizziness, use Baxter's Mandrake Bitters. Price 25 cents. Sold by Stearns & Baker.

GRAND RE-SPITE. JACKSON, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Gov. Foster has granted a respite in the case of the Jones boys, who would have been hung for the murder of old Mr. Mackey. The respite is at the request of the county prosecutor, who, since Lelan Stephens, their accomplice, has applied for a new trial, needs the testimony of the Jones boys in the trial of Stephens, should one be granted.

Indianapolis Items.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Kingham & Co., packers, have discharged 100 hounds. The cause is the high price of dogs, making packing unprofitable.

Miss Auretta Hoyt, editor of The Monitor Journal, is dead. She was a leading temperance organizer and an indefatigable worker throughout the state.

CHEMISTS HAVE ALWAYS FOUND

DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

A PURE FRUIT ACID BAKING POWDER. There is none stronger. None so pure and wholesome. Contains no Alum or Ammonia. Has been used for years in a million homes. Its great strength makes it the cheapest. Its perfect purity the healthiest. In the family loaf most delicious. Prove it by the only true test.

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

MANUFACTURED BY STEELE & PRICE, Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Containing 100 Grains. Sold by all Grocers. Beware of cheap imitations. WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.

THE GREATEST
SILK AND VELVET SALE,
EVER MADE IN THIS CITY. McKEY & BRO., WILL ON
FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE LINE OF
Black, Colored. Brocaded and Fancy Silks, Black and Colored Velvets
Plain and Brocaded, Regardless of Cost.
\$10,000 worth of the finest goods in the DRY GOODS trade to be placed in this sale. This will
be the largest sale of this class of goods ever known in Janesville.

McKEY & BRO.

1883. **THE HAPPY HOLIDAY TIME!** 1884.
AT THE
PIONEER BOOKSTORE OF JAS. SUTHERLAND & SONS
Among the large and extensive stock of goods which we are now offering for sale may be enumerated,
School Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings
For the Million, Wholesale and Retail.
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES!
Prayer and Hymn Books, Books on Art, Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, Standard Biographical, Historical and Scientific Books, Standard Works of Fiction and Romance, Photo and Auto Albums, Writing Desks, Fancy Ink Stands, together with a great variety of Art and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention. **ALL—old and young, rich and poor,** are invited to call and take a look at our mammoth stock, and we will endeavor to give you the best of attention and prices that will be satisfactory. The manufacture of **FINE PICTURE FRAMES A SPECIALTY.**

JAS. SUTHERLAND & SONS,
East Side of River,
Janesville, Wis.

IT VERY FREQUENTLY HAPPENS
that gentlemen cannot be suited in ready-made garments, there being some single little point which it is impossible to cover. In other cases many desire their clothing made to order, having decided objections to ready-made.

TO SUIT EVERY ONE IS ALWAYS OUR GREAT AIM AND PURPOSE,
and in case we fail in our Ready-Made, then, of course, we politely ask an inspection of our Piece and Pattern Goods in

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!
And if you order you can rest assured that you will be able to understand what you are doing for there will be none of the tricks of the trade practiced upon you.

IF YOU ARE NOT FULLY SATISFIED
with your purchase after you get home, send the goods back in good order and your purchase money will be returned to you without a quibble. And you need not try to suit yourself in other garments from our stock unless you want to—THAT'S FAIR, ISN'T IT? We have everything that man or boy may require in the way of Clothing, and every garment is backed by the above guarantee, ready made or made to order.

F. SONNEBORN, Star Clothier.

Established in 1838.

THE OLD RELIABLE INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS!
We represent THIRTY SOUND COMPANIES, being the largest agency in the Northwest. Among our companies are
The Oldest, Largest and Strongest in America, England, or in the World!
They are truly **TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.** Many of these Companies have been through all the terrible conflagrations of the last **FIFTY OR ONE HUNDRED YEARS**—the great fires of London, of New York, of Portland, of St. Louis, of St. Johns, of Boston and Chicago—

AND HAVE ALWAYS PAID ONE HUNDRED CENTS ON THE DOLLAR!
and are now as **SOLID AS THE ROCKS,** after paying millions upon millions to their patrons. Between three and four hundred Insurance Companies in this country have gone to the wall—either failed outright or re-insured their risks and retired from the field since 1870, and more of the weaklings will go year by year. The **one hundred millions** of dollars annually destroyed by fire in this country is sure to bankrupt them. Our rates are as low as other responsible companies. All honest losses fairly and promptly adjusted and paid. **THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.**

DIMOCK & HAYNER'S
Fire, Life, Accident and Tornado Insurance and Real Estate Agency, next door East of Rock Co. National Bank, first floor, Janesville, Wis. Money to Loan.

GENTLEMEN

Your Chance.

On account of the large increase in business at my

Racine Establishment

I HAVE

Decided to Close Out Here

And in order to reduce my immense stock of

Suitings, Overcoatings, ETC.

I offer from now until January

1st, my entire stock, either by the yard or made to your order at your own price regardless of cost. Remember this is No Advertising Dodge as these goods must be disposed of at cost, before January 1st. I guarantee to save you from

\$3 to \$10 On Every Garment!

Bought of me, or no sale.

Suits formerly \$45, reduced to \$35

Pants " 12 " 9

And everything else in the same proportion. Goods bought by the yard cut and trimmed if desired. Ladies Looking for a

Christmas Present For Gentlemen

will do well to call, as we may have the gent's measure.

SHEA,

The Tailor. Main St. - Smith's Block.

I HAVE FOR SALE

Farms of All Sizes, From 20 to 200 acres, at prices from \$25 to \$150 per acre. Money to Loan. On approved security. I shall devote my entire time and energy to the Sale of Real Estate.

Placed with me for disposal. C. E. BOWLES, Real Estate and Loan Agent, Office with Court Abstract, Room 11, Jackson & Smith's Block. n-8-11

THE GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20. BOND REDEMPTIONS. Paying the National Debt Troubles the Bankers. Prominent New York Financiers on the Probable Effect of Another Call for Bonds— suggestions.

New York, Dec. 20.—A ripple of excitement was produced among the financial circles in Wall street by the announcement from Washington that, because of increased treasury receipts, a call for the redemption of \$15,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds might be expected at an early date. A number of financiers prominent in financial and banking circles gave their views upon the subject of contraction of the currency.

Mr. A. S. Hatch, banker and president of the stock exchange, said: "I should consider that the danger was serious and imminent, were it not for the fact that the remedy is so simple and within such easy reach that a little sensible and timely legislation by congress, will, I am convinced, avert it. The question of raising the circulation or reducing it to the amount which they could issue upon the minimum amount of government bonds they are obliged to deposit at Washington City is one of common discussion among the national banks throughout the country, and many have already adopted this course. There has been a contraction of about \$15,000,000 in the bank circulation during the past year, though it is only three months since the act was passed in 1907, which movement mainly results, was commenced. During the first three days of this month \$22,000,000 were added to the legal-tender fund deposited at Washington by national banks for the purpose of raising and reducing circulation. Many banks whose 3 per cent. bonds have been called in are waiting to see whether anything is likely to be done by congress to render the continuance of their circulation more desirable than it is under existing conditions, before deciding what course they will pursue. Should all expectation of anything of the kind from the present congress be abandoned, there would be reason to believe that a considerable amount of circulation on the part of these waiting banks would follow."

"It is not the actual redemption of the bank notes themselves that produces the contraction."

"When a national bank decides to surrender its circulation in order to withdraw the bonds deposited to secure that circulation, it is obliged to deposit in the United States treasury legal-tender notes to the amount of the circulation outstanding. The legal-tender notes so deposited are thus immediately withdrawn from the use of trade and locked up in the treasury vaults, only to come out again as the bank notes are presented for redemption and cancelled. Thus the contraction is direct and immediate, although the bank notes may not come in for redemption for months or years. A variety of remedies have been suggested, such as the issue of long term bearing a low rate of interest, the substitution of some other form of security for bank circulation, etc., most of which are too complicated or require too much figuring for long-headed legislators to warrant any expectation that they will be adopted. The most obvious, direct and practicable remedies are to repeat the tax of 1 per cent. per annum on national bank circulation and to authorize the issue of circulation to the extent of 92 per cent. of the market value of the bonds deposited, instead of 90 per cent. of the par value as now. It is not a question of benefit or injury to the banks at all. The banks are not nearly so much interested in the maintenance of their circulation as the people are in the preservation of the best looking currency that has ever been devised. In avoiding the consequences which would follow its abandonment, it is a question of the protection of the business interests of the country generally."

O. D. Baldwin, president of the Fourth National bank, said: "In case of the continued payment and redemption of called bonds by the United States, thereby withdrawing the national bank of the present basis of security for circulation, the question whether the government should permit the deposit of some other bonds as security is embarrassing beyond any other connected with the circulation of the bank. The suggestion I have in mind upon that point is the depositing with and holding by the United States government of the bonds of individual states, and the government on these to guarantee the circulation at present. The bonds of any one state should be received by the United States only to the extent of a certain fixed proportion to the population of that state."

President W. H. Cox, of the Mechanics' national bank, said: "The bank favors the suggestion of a 2 1/2 per cent. bond by the government to take up the legal tenders."

President George S. Cox, of the American Savings bank, said: "The bank favors the suggestion of a 2 1/2 per cent. bond by the government to take up the legal tenders."

Trouble in the Creek Nation. WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 20.—Indian Commissioner Price has received a telegram from Agent Tamm, dated Muskogee, Indian territory, in which it is stated that the new Creek council has inaugurated Ishpachoo chief of the nation, and that Perryman, the present chief, refuses to give way. Commissioner Price says in explanation of the situation that the trouble was supposed to have been settled by all factions agreeing to submit to an election. Perryman was subsequently reported to have received a plurality of the votes cast, and was declared elected. On this morning the agent reported that his two rivals, Ishpachoo and Cheato, had been elected delegates to represent the Creek nation at Washington. The reported action of the new council, the decision of the agent, and the action on the matter, and more trouble may grow out of it.

Coal Tar in Council. CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—The coal tar distillers of the United States are holding conference here. Those present are S. E. Barrett, Chicago; Isaac D. Fletcher, New York; G. W. Atkins, Philadelphia; J. Libby White, St. Louis; Henry Gay, Cincinnati; and Charles H. Connor, Louisville.

Took Rough on Rat. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ind., Dec. 20.—Thompson Davies, of Scott township, took a dose of rough on rats in the morning. He had been in use in past years. He was 60 years of age, well off and had plenty to live for. His death was after a long suffering.

One Thousand Howard. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 20.—The governor of this state offers a reward of \$1,000 for the apprehension of the murderer of Francis J. Parmenter, who was clubbed to death in his barn a week ago Saturday night.

A Clergyman's Testimony. W. E. Gifford, pastor of M. E. church Bothwell, Ont., was for two years a sufferer with dyspepsia in its worst form until he stated "life became an actual burden." Three bottles of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cured him. In a recent letter that he considers it the best family medicine now before the country for dyspepsia and liver complaint. Father & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

A Fair Offer. The Voltaire belt company, Marshall, Mich., offer to send Dr. Dye's Voltaire Belt and Appliances on trial for thirty days to men, young or old, afflicted with nervous debility, lost vitality, and kindred troubles. See advertisement in this paper.

Why are you weak, pale and nervous? You cannot sleep at night, nor enjoy your waking hours, yet you lose heart? Get at the druggist a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters. They will restore you to health and peace of mind. Sold by Palmer & Stevens and Sherer & Co.

CONDENSED NEWS. At Brainerd, Minnesota, the mercury fell to 36 degrees below zero. The stove-furnace at St. Mary's, from which the steam was raised, was burned.

John F. Ramsey, one of the defendants in the Baltimore case, died, in his 64th year.

John F. Ramsey, one of the pioneer settlers at Madison, Indiana, has passed away.

Rev. Dr. T. D. Anderson, a widely-known Baptist clergyman, died suddenly in Boston.

Ransom post of the grand army was organized at St. Louis, with Gen. W. T. Sherman as commander.

The Enterprise Machine company, of Geneva, Ohio, with liabilities of \$10,000, has made an assignment to P. W. Tuttle.

The sale of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis narrow gauge railway has been ordered by Judge Baxter, of Toledo.

James Weaver, unemployed in Huxley, Iowa, & Co. steel works, caught his arm in the belt and was severely injured.

Robert Bonner offered \$20,000 for the 4-year-old steamer, owned by J. C. Simpson, of San Francisco, but the sum was refused.

The Canadian Pacific road is operating trains with new men, and has responded the works from "Thunder Bay to the rocky mountains."

Three Chicago highwaymen, at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening, robbed of some valuable papers Mr. J. W. Davis, an employee of the Burlington road.

James B. Ryan, formerly treasurer of Indiana, has been rendered insane by disipation and business reverses, and will be sent to an asylum.

It is said that the Williamson Third company, of Connecticut, is considering a proposition to sell its new mill to the Pullman Car company for use as a branch.

The members of the Western Nail association have resolved to shut down for six weeks. Shorter hours have been suggested for several factories at Hartford, and one machinery company has discharged 300 men.

An insane man found wandering in the swamp near Valparaiso, Indiana, was found to be Prof. Paul Wachtler, a prominent Mason, of Atchison, Kansas, who seemed to believe that the fraternity desired to take his life.

DEAD IN THEIR HOME. Five Persons Suffocated by Gas from a Stove, And Two of Them Dead—Four Candidates Burned—Blew Out the Gas—Panic at a Funeral.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 20.—Henry Hagadorn, a carpenter, died at night with his wife and three children. The family had not been feeling well and all had its of vomiting. Dr. Hamiston was called and cautioned them to be careful about regulating their gas stove. In the morning the neighbors noticed that some of the Hagadorns left the house, and, knowing they had been sick, became alarmed and burst open the door. An overpowering smell of coal gas drove them back, and it was some time before the rooms could be vented. In one bed Mrs. Hagadorn and a daughter 9 years old, were found—both dead. In another bed lay Mr. Hagadorn with his two boys, aged 1 and 6 years. The father was unconscious, but will recover. The two children, however, since died. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by their own carelessness.

Panic at a Funeral. MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—At Princeton 300 men, women and children gathered in church to attend the funeral of Mrs. McIntyre. As the people arose to their feet in response to a feature of the service the floor gave way. A panic ensued. The people were dazed and some fell in a heap. The broken furnace poured forth volumes of smoke, adding terror to the scene. The floor had given way so as to form a V, and in the centre were piled people and benches indiscriminately. No one was dangerously hurt, although many were painfully crushed. The corpse was gotten out of the debris, taken to another church, and the funeral services proceeded.

Lost in a Quail. CALAIS, Me., Dec. 20.—William Wilson and Percy Truendell, S. McFarlane, Alex. Rollins, all under 25 years, and belonging to St. Andrews, N. B., hired a sail boat at Robstown and started for St. Andrews between 9 and 10 p. m. They have not been seen since. Cries for help were heard by persons waiting at the wharf for the steamer, and boats tried to go out and search. A thick snow squall prevailed at the time, and the high sea prevented a good search. It is thought that the boat was struck by a squall and the crew lost. The boat has since been found bottom up near St. Andrews. The bodies are not yet recovered. A heavy snow storm now prevails.

Burned to Death. NEWARK, Ohio, Dec. 20.—The clothing of Jessie Hare, aged 13, caught fire when alone in the house. She rushed out and rolled in the snow, but the flames were not extinguished till her clothes were burned from her body. Her flesh was roasted in a horrible manner, and her hair burned from her head, from the effects of which she died.

The Blow-Out-the-Gas Item. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 20.—John Welsh and Hiram Ehrhart, two patients of the Lackawanna hospital, were found dead in bed, suffocated by gas. They occupied a room alone on the third floor, and it is supposed that they blew out the gas upon retiring.

Blew in His Gun. MARSHETTA, Ohio, Dec. 20.—Sherman Mason, a lad aged 15 years, who lives at Cool Run, this county, attempted to blow in his gun, when it went off and instantly killed him.

He Was Not Knocked Out. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 20.—Two men, engaged at Tonawanda, New York, between Daniel Gallagher, of this city, and William Layton, of Philadelphia, for a purse of \$50, the conditions being that Layton was to be knocked out in eight rounds. This was the subject of a fight in the eighth round. Gallagher forced the fighting, but it closed without any damage being done to either. In the third round Gallagher got a blow on Layton's nose and drew first blood. In the fifth round Layton was knocked out, and in a few minutes Gallagher's face, receiving a right-hander in return on the jaw. In the sixth round Gallagher made some good fighting, finishing with a heavy blow between Layton's eyes, the forehead and Gallagher went down. Gallagher followed him up and planted some heavy blows. He closed with Layton, and at last knocked him down. This was the end, and as Layton was not knocked out he was awarded the fight, with stakes. The crowd was quiet and orderly.

EMORY'S LITTLE CATHARTIC PILLS are sufficiently powerful for the most robust yet the safest for children and weak constitutions.—10 cents.

Real Estate

COLUMBIA. This column has been devoted to the business of H. L. Blanchard for the last seven years. Reasons why persons wishing anything in the Real Estate line should patronize him.

1st. Because he has been engaged in business six years longer than any other agent, and is better known.

2d. Because he has for sale more and a greater variety of real estate, than all the other agents combined.

3d. Because he can offer better bargains and better terms than any other agent.

4th. Because he guarantees every title to be perfect.

5th. Because he deals always on the square.

THE WOUNDED BIRD FLUTTERS. THE BOYS SEEM TO BE VERY MUCH TROUBLED ABOUT THE SHEETING SALE. The Sale proves a failure to them, the same as the Fan sale did, also the Waterproof sale.

On reading over their advertisement last evening, I noticed that that there was not a word of truth in the entire production, consequently I merely give it passing notice. The boys will get all they want of the sheeting trade before they get through, (and don't you forget it. This sentence I borrowed from Brother Foote for a few days on probation. M. C. SMITH.

P.S. If I had got routed horse, foot and dragoon, on a Fan Sale, over a year since, I think I would not allude to it at this late day. M. C. SMITH.

THE SHEETING SALE

NOW TAKING PLACE AT BOSTWICK & SONS.

Outrivals any sale of any one kind of Dry goods ever offered in the state.

MONDAY'S SALES, 91 PIECES. TUESDAY'S SALES, 113 PIECES. WEDNESDAY'S SALES, 140 PIECES. THURSDAY'S SALES, 152 PIECES.

We do not put these goods on the counter at retail only, we do not tell you we cannot sell but five yards. We sell any customer all they want, from one yard to 500 pieces. No whining here if you want eight or ten pieces. People are just waking up to the magnitude of this grand and splendid sale. We expect before the sale is over to run up to 200 pieces in a day. What bothers our neighbor so is, that he cannot get any of the goods. We have a corner on them and are going to give the people the benefit.

JUST SO ON FANS, JUST SO ON FUR TRIMMINGS. JUST SO ON WATERPROOFS.

Just so on everything. We are bound to sell the cheapest and give the people the most for their money.

Respectfully, J. M. BOSTWICK & SONS. White Block, Main Street.

SANTA CLAUS HEADQUARTERS

Presents from all Countries. Bisque Figures, Fancy China Cups and SAUCERS.

Holiday Display! 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 Counter.

GREEN & RICE. HANCHETT & SHELDON OFFER THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS!

1 Electric Light, Coal Heater, at \$30, Former Price \$40. 2 Golden Star " " 28 " " 40. 1 Gold Star " " 28 " " 40.

3 No. 9 New Early Breakfast, wood Cook Trimmed 33 " " 48. 2 No. 9 St. Charles, wood and Coal Cook, Trimmed at 30 " " 35.

2 No. 9 Perfect Cook, Wood and Coal Trimmed at 33 " " 40. 1 No. 8 Perfect Cook, Coal and wood Trimmed at 30 " " 37.

4 No. 8 & 9 Reform Cook, Wood trimmed, \$25, former Price \$30. 1 No. 8-St. William, " " 30 " " 36.

Above mentioned all new and we warrant them good workers. In addition to the above you will find the largest line of fine plates, Ranges, and Heating stoves in the city. The West Point and Gold Dust Stoves are leading the crowd.

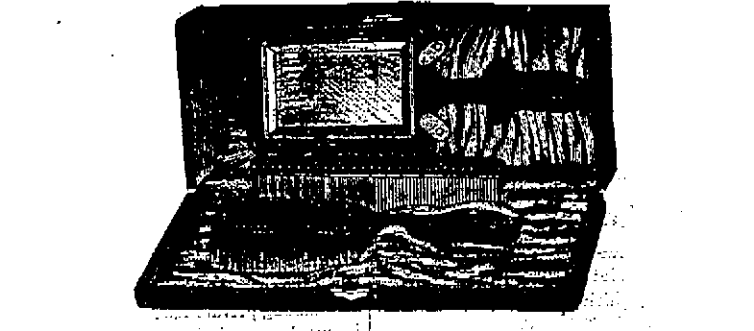
Skates, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Carvers, Fancy Tea and Coffee Pots, Etc.,

24 and 26 Main Street, East Side HANCHETT & SHELDON. Established 1858.

J. OBERMANN, BREWING COMPANY BREWERS, Milwaukee, Wis.

John J. Meyer, sole bottler & agent for Janesville, Wis.

CAMPBELL & STEVENS.



PRENTICE EVENSON AND

The Druggists, Opposite Postoffice.

They have the largest line of fine Perfumes and Cosmetics in the city—Lubin's Alfred, Wright's and Lindborg's Extracts, from twenty-five cents to fifty cents—essence, Fine Colognes, from seventy-five cents to two dollars a pint. Cut Glass Bottles for twenty-five cents.

For Comb and Brush Cases, Nail Sets, Perfume Cases, Cut Glass Bottles, Cologne Sets, Gentlemen's Traveling Cases, Hand Mirrors, Fancy Brushes, Opera Glasses and other goods suitable for Holiday Gifts go to

How AND WHERE TO BUY DRY GOODS

Save from 10 to 25 Per Cent. The Illustrated Catalogue

Just issued by RICH & SILBER

Our stock of new and old goods is very large, and our prices are very low. We are not surprised to find all marked at our usual low prices.

Cloaks. In all the desirable styles in Heat, Cloth, Silk, Fur lined, etc.

Silks. Our stock of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, etc., is not surpassed in the west.

Black Silks. At 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, and all prices above.

Colored silks. At 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, and all prices above.

Dress Goods. In all the fashionable materials and colorings of this season's production. Many of these goods are of our own importation and cannot be found elsewhere in this market.

Linens. Table Cloths and Napkins in single, double and extra sizes. Also, Towels, Handkerchiefs, etc., in all the latest styles.

N. B. Samples of Silks, Dress Goods, etc., will be sent upon application.

T. A. Chapman & Co. Cor. Milwaukee and Wisconsin St. MILWAUKEE.

Santa Claus Headquarters. Santa Claus at his headquarters at

T. J. Cairns, will have a great Closing Out Sale, At just cost, of a full line of HOLIDAY GOODS!

Containing VASES, TOILET SETS, CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, COMB and BRUSH SETS, BIRD CAGES, and Small Toys of All Kinds

And thousands of other articles that he has not time to mention.

Now is Your Chance to Get Presents:

For the Holidays, and don't you forget it. The store now occupied by me will be for rent about February 1st, 1908.

Yours Respectfully, T. J. CAIRNS.

Dr. KEAN. 40 Cent. Dr. KEAN'S... (text partially obscured)

Commercial Hotel. Formerly Danforth House. Corner of Academy and Milwaukee

Terms \$1.00 Per Day. JOHN KENTON Prop.

